

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY China

DATE DISTR. 28 September 1948

SUBJECT Political Information: Soviet-Supported Inner
Mongolian Independence Move

NO. OF PAGES 2

25X1A

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NO CHANGE in Class. ☐

PLACE
ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

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NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO [REDACTED]

77 SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO. 25X1X

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Prior to 25 June 1948

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1. Secret preparations for the [REDACTED]
Soviet political advisers are [REDACTED]
as head of the Inner Mongolia
dated the population under its control by an exchange of Chinese in his area for
Mongols in Chinese territory. He is now following up this move by deporting
Chinese from his area and encouraging Mongol residents in China proper to return
to Inner Mongolia. The latter work has been entrusted to the Mongol banner
chiefs, each of whom is responsible for persuading Mongols of his banner to re-
turn to the home banner. Plans have been made to establish a national border
between Inner Mongolia and Manchuria.

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25X1A [REDACTED] Comment. [REDACTED] for previous
information on Hafongga and the independence movements in Inner Mongolia.)

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May 1948

2. Late in May 1948, a Mongol representative of the IMAG was sent from Wangyehmiao,
seat of the IMAG, to Peiping to contact and attempt to persuade Prince TE, Mongol
revolutionary and strong Racial Principle advocate, to cooperate with the IMAG.
If TE decides to cooperate, Suiyuan and Chahar Provinces will come under the
control of the IMAG, which is sparing little effort to win him over because the
Chinese Nationalist Government is also attempting to utilize his influence among
Mongols.
3. One of the delicate problems in establishing an independent Inner Mongolian nation
is the question as to whether the Orochon and Solon tribes are Mongols or Tungus.
These tribes, originally natives of Siberia, now inhabit the San Ho (Three Rivers)
district in northwestern Manchuria, and there is a strong movement among them to
concentrate in this area and establish an autonomous district.

Prior to June 1948

4. In recent months, the dissatisfaction of Inner Mongolian intelligentsia with Chinese
Communist policies and methods in Inner Mongolia has led to many outspoken clashes

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of opinion between influential Mongol and Chinese leaders. which have resulted
in mutual secret surveillance [REDACTED] 25X1A

25X1X LL Mid-March 1948

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5. In mid-March 1948, a schism developed in the [REDACTED]
Protection Army, based chiefly on [REDACTED]
with the International (LI Li-shan) [REDACTED]
Manchuria.
Approximately 2,000 troops have broken off (sic) from the Army.